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GREENE COUNTY HISTORY.

Some Interesting Extracts and Advertisements From an Old Newspaper File.

[The *Western Telegraph* and *Washington Advertiser* was the first newspaper published in Washington county. It was established Aug. 18, 1795 and its publication continued until 1809 or 1810. We have a file covering a little over two years, from Aug. 1795 to Jan. 16, 1798. In these old numbers are many interesting references to Greene county, which was erected a few months after the paper was established. As the first newspaper started in Greene county began life in 1809, we have thought that a few extracts from the *Western Telegraph* printed more than a decade before, would be interesting to descendants of those early settlers.

The first one given is a notice of what was perhaps the first agricultural fair held west of the Alleghenies. The next is an act creating a new township in what was at that time a part of Washington county. The advertisement for a school teacher at Heaton's Mills shows the early love of these sturdy people for education. The unique card of Myles Haydan will be interesting to the numerous descendants of the Gillespies and Carrells, as fixing the exact date of the departure of their forefathers from the auld sod. The advertisement for a runaway slave, of a tract of land on Fish Creek, &c., are given as showing the style of such notices. Very little space was given to local matter in the newspapers of a century ago and the most interesting part of them is the advertising column. From among the few local matters in the *Telegraphe* we extract what is said about the erection of Greene county and the punishment of five men who committed a murder on her soil.

The notice to "The Light Horsemen" is peculiarly interesting from the fact that it is signed by John Badollet, the college friend of Albert Gallatin, who followed the great financier to this country and located at Greensboro in 1785. Badollet was the personal and confidential friend

and representative of Gallatin and managed the canvasses which resulted in his reelection to congress from the Greene-Washington-Allegheny district of which Gallatin was not a resident. Although Badollet was a prominent figure in the early days of the upper Monongahela we do not find a single reference to him in Col. Bates *History of Greene County*. In John Austin Stevens' admirable monograph of Gallatin in the "American Statesman" series a remarkable fact concerning the Secretary is mentioned in connection Badollet, viz:

"Of favoritism in appointments Mr. Gallatin could not be accused. During his twelve years in the Treasury (as Secretary) he procured places for but two friends; one was given an obscure clerkship in the department; the other, John Badollet, was made register of the land office at Vincennes, against whom Gallatin said in the application for appointment which he reluctantly made, there was but one objection, that of being his personal and college friend."

In these days of fierce political struggles for spoils it is hard to credit the above. A little of Gallatin's delicate sense of propriety would be an agreeable quality in the cabinet ministers of our day.

Thomas Hughes' advertisement of "A New Town," on the South Fork of Ten Mile, was probably the first newspaper booming of a Greene county enterprise of that character.]
Washington, Tuesday, September 8, 1795.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT there will be held at MUDDY CREEK, on the 20th of October next, a PUBLIC FAIR for the disposal of Cattle, fiewing of Horses, &c. which will continue three days.
Sept. 4th 1795.

Washington, Tuesday, September 15, 1795,

~~By~~ The Fair notified in this paper to be held at Muddy Creek on the 20th October next, is postponed until the 21st.

Washington, Tuesday, September 29, 1795.

An ACT to erect the Township of Green, in the County of Washington, into a separate election District.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Township of Green, in the County of Washington, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate election District; and the freemen of said District shall hold their annual elections at Jarrett's Fort, at the House now occupied by George Cox, in the same manner and under the same regulations, prescribed by the constitutions and laws of this Commonwealth.

GEORGE LATIMER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives,*
ROBERT HARE, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved, April the eleventh, 1795.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

Washington, Tuesday, October 6, 1795.

A SOBER PERSON, qualified to teach a common English School in the country, will meet with good encouragement and immediate employment, by applying at Heaton's Mill's on the South Fork of Ten Mile, Washington county.

October 3, 1795.

Washington, Tuesday, December 1, 1795.

WHEREAS a certain RALPH SMITH, of Morgan Townshp, in this County, some years ago called a me a Convict in a public company, and lately spoke the same language in ambiguous terms, (such as his good breeding afforded). I do hereby request the favor of Mr. Smith, to wash and shave, and go and enquire of Mr. James Gilafpy, on the headwaters of Buffalo-Creek, and Robert Carrel on the head waters of the Wheeling-Creek, two Gentlemen which failed with me from the port of Londonderry, the 14th day of August, in the year 1768, and landed at Newcastle the 3d day of October following, and acknowledge himself a malicious calumniator.

MYLES HAYDAN.
Ten Mile Creek, Washington county.

Washington, Tuesday, January 5, 1796.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the house of James Seaton living on Little Whitely in Washington County, on the night of Sunday the 6th of December last, A Negroe Wench about two or three and twenty years of age named Cate, very black, short, well made and very active. The Wench is the property of Jennet Prather. Whoever takes up the said wench and delivers her to Charles Prather at the Mouth of Buffalo shall receive the above reward.

Washington, January 4th 1796.

Washington, Tuesday, January 12, 1796.

On Thursday last, at the court of oyer and terminer here held, the following persons, viz. Charles Hobbs, Isaac Hobbs, Samuel Lewis, Nathaniel Lewis, and Isaac Breaden, were tried for the murder of John Weston, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to five years imprisonment and hard labour in the jail and penitentiary-house in Philadelphia.

Washington, Tuesday, January 19, 1796.

In the House of Representatives of this State, on the 8th inst. the bill for the division of Washington County passed the Committee of the whole, with some amendments, and was reported.

Washington, Tuesday, February 9, 1796.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION Saturday the 13 Instant in the Town of Washington, a TRACT of LAND containing 400 Acres, with the usual allowance, lying on the Waters of Fish-Creek, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, about 8 miles from Mr. Ryerson's Mill. A sufficient Title will be made to the Purchaser by the Subscriber.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY.
February 8th 1796.

Washington, Tuesday, February 23, 1796.

Washington Feb. 23.

The bill declaring part of Washington-County a separate County, has

received the Governor's approbation and signature; the division line is as follows:

Beginning on the Monongahela River at the Mouth of Ten Mile Creek, up said creek to Wallaces Mill; thence South Westerly to the Ridge between the North and South Forks; thence along the Ridge to the Ridge between Wheeling and Ten Mile; thence a strait line to the head of Enlow's Branch of Wheeling; thence down the same to the West Boundary Line of the State; thence round to the place of beginning.

Commissioners appointed to fix the place of Justice are. *William Meekirke, John Boreman, Isaac Jenkinson, Stephen Gapen, Reafon Beall and David Gray.* The Commissioners are restricted in their choice to within ten miles of the centre of the County.

Washington, Tuesday, March 8, 1796.

Wanted immediately by the Printers of this Paper, a Person to deliver the WESTERN TELEGRAPH, on the following Route, viz. To leave Washington on Tuesday morning, proceed by the way of Frederick Town to Brownsville—thence to Uniontown—thence to the Mouth of George's Creek and return through Whitely, Muddy Creek, and Ten Mile settlements.

As punctuality in this business is of the utmost consequence, security will be required of the Person who undertakes it, for the strict performance of his engagement.

Printing-Office, March 8, 1796;

In our 28th Number we said, the Commissioners appointed for fixing the place of Justice for the new County, were restricted in their choice to within ten miles of the centre. This was a mistake; we have since found it to be within five miles of the centre.

Washington, Tuesday, March 15th, 1796.

THE LIGHT-HORSEMEN of General Minors brigade are requested to meet at HENRY VAN-METER'S, on Saturday the 16th of April next, for the purpose of electing a Second Lieutenant.

JOHN RADOLLET, Lieut.
Greenburgh, 7th March. 1796.

Washington, Tuesday, April 5th, 1796.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Effays from Green County have been received, and will be attended to as soon as circumstances will admit.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAME to the Plantation of Jonathan Johnson, on Muddy Creek, sometime in October, 1794, a small

TWO-YEAR OLD STEER,

marked with a crop on the right ear, and two under bits off the left, red with some white. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

March 28th 1796 ROBERT KING

Washington, Tuesday, April 19th, 1796.

A NEW TOWN,

IS laid out by the Subscriber, on the South Fork Ten Mile, Washington County. The situation is undoubtedly handsome, and in the heart of a fertile settlement. A merchant Mill and Saw Mill with a grove of Pine Timber within five hundred yards of the Town; several other Grift and Saw Mills convenient—The Lots will be exposed to sale by Public Auction on the Premises on Tuesday the thirty-first day of May next—The Town will be on a good plan; the lots will be sold in fee simple, and every encouragement that can be expected will given to purchasers,

by THOMAS HUGHES,
Living on the premises.

April 13th, 1796.

GREENE COUNTY HISTORY.

The Controversy Over the Location of the County Seat— Death of Major Carmichael.

[After the erection of Greene county by act of Assembly of February 9, 1796 a spirited controversy began over the location of the county seat. Indeed it may be said that this contest commenced before the passage of the Act, as the advocates of the measure were divided on the question of the proper place for the county town. It seems that those who favored a central location prevailed with the

legislature and secured the incorporation of a provision in the Act, requiring the commissioners to locate the county seat within five miles of the geographical centre. We reproduce from the *Western Telegraph and Washington Advertiser*, of April 19, 1796, two communications on the subject, showing the diversity of opinion among the citizens of the new county and presenting the arguments for and against a central location. Perhaps there are some in these days, when the Monongahela valley is attracting such wide attention and gives promise of becoming the manufacturing hive of the world, who will agree with John Flenniken in the positive assertions made nearly one hundred years ago. We reproduce also the advertisement of Albert Gallatin & Co.'s "new store," which was patronized by many Greene county people. As it gives an idea of what was kept in those early days in the stores of the Western country. Also, a notice of the death of Maj. James Carmichael, an honored citizen of the county, one of whose best known towns bears his name.]

Washington, Tuesday. April 19th. 1796.
To the Editors of the *Western Telegraph*.

I HAVE lately seen a publication in your paper exhibiting a law declaring the Southern end of Washington County a separate County, and describing the lines and boundaries thereof; and also the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain and fix on a spot for the seat of Justice.

Although I have formerly advocated the division in the House of Assembly, and also in a private capacity, yet my Advocacy was designed upon generous principles which I presume are lost in the present division, as mentioned in the publication alluded to. In the first place we are to circumscribed and contracted for respectability. Secondly; confirming the seat of Justice so near the centre of the inferior bounds will totally defeat the great design of population and wealth and forever seclude us from the Advantages that nature has given us, for cultivation and improvement, which if encouraged by

the sanctity of a law which would render us, not only respectable as to population, but the wealthiest county, one only excepted, west of the Allegheny Mountain.

Without a single word introductory to the inserting of my opinion I shall with that firmness, confidence and boldness becoming a free citizen, declare that the seat of Justice, ought to be on the eastern verge of the County, securing at the same time, the noble and well known Navigation of the Monongahela river, which will be a never failing advantage, perhaps beyond the conception and penetration of those who see farthest into futurity, and no doubt will more than compensate for all the disadvantages that can accrue to the most remote inhabitant within the limits. I need not take up the time of any reader in pointing out the advantages of a water carriage so well known to mankind, neither need I enter upon a minute description of the aforesaid river so repeatedly occupied by traders and emigrants, as well as nicely explored by commissioners appointed by the Assembly of this state not long since, and no natural obstruction has yet been discovered by any.

I humbly conceive that opposition will be made by none, except those who are dead and buried in some selfish motive, and the ignorant, or else those living in the extreme parts. The former I do, and ever did, disregard, the latter I respect, and am willing to meet them on the even ground of reason on any future convenient period. As to the restrictions the Commissioners are laid under, I hope they will either decline acting in the premises, or agree on the most eligible spot, make their report, assign their reasons, and present the petition of the agrieved inhabitants to the next succeeding House of Assembly.

Having given my opinion as directly opposed to that part of the Law confining the Commissioners as aforesaid, it becomes my duty to support the same, which I shall endeavor to do with solemnity and candor becoming a subject so important and interesting, not only to us, but to as

many generations as may inhabit this place until the general conflagration.

I need scarcely mention the inferior bounds we are circumscribed to, as every inch has been kept back from us that could be to give us the name of a county at all; but as no redress is expected at present in that respect, I shall not enlarge.

Our respectability and future happiness as a people essentially depends on fixing the County town in a proper place. Two things essentially necessary to the promotion of the population and wealth of a town are a convenient Navigation and a fertile soil adjacent. The Monongahela river is in our power, at least the western shore of it, and a beautiful situation for a town at our service. The singular advantages of this river so well recommend it, and the benefits of water carriage are so universally known to mankind that no further investigation of this part of the subject is necessary.

We know that the policy of early adventurers in this County did not extend to the taking in those inconceivable advantages arising from this navigation by having any of the County towns established thereon, consequently has left the way open for our improvement, which if not put in practice will totally defeat the good designs of the division, and render it rather disgusting than respectful. The seat of Justice, if on the river, will have for its support every advantage of the water, and also one of the most fertile garden spots in the western country on every side for many miles distant; the land is capa-

ble of producing every kind of grain in abundance, and every other vegetable production natural to the climate, and is plentifully able under the direction and blessing of an indulgent providence, together with that industry and economy that belongs to agriculture, to support a town to any supposed population in this Country. If on the other hand it is established on or near the centre, it is poor, and forever will remain so, having for its neighbours poor and almost insurmountable hills,

remote from any foreign or domestic trade, more than may barely support a very few inhabitants, and it may accommodate court officers with their attendants, and a few transient persons attending on such occasions, but it never can arrive to any thing brilliant or respectable, consequently can never enrich itself or the County. The river being the centre of trade, the inhabitants there so far remote, can never expect an adequate price for grain or any heavy carriage; of course it will be found policy in the whole County to join in our addresses to the board of Commissioners praying them not to act on that part of the law restricting them to any particular spot for the seat of justice for the said County.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to affirm, and that from good reason too, that if the County town is established on the river, a single lot there will more than compensate for all the inconveniences that will accrue to the most remote inhabitant, and I presume that the most indigent person in the County may be enabled to purchase one or more in the same. For my part I am a poor man, yet the town being on the river, I shall procure a lot for each of my Children, and every lot in a few years hence I shall value at 500l.

JOHN FLENNIKEN.

March 1796.

FOR THE WESTERN TELE-
GRAPH.

Green County, March 11, 1796.

DEBATES are frequent in this County, since we have been divided from Washington, on the topic of "The seat of justice." Not less than twenty or more places proposed; if the restrictions in the law had not been made known, there was a probability, that a number of the farmers would soon have contemplated some part of their lands laid off in lots, the remainder trebled in value, the rise of a Court-House and other public buildings from the fertility of their own brain; from the warmth of imagination at length have heard the Bell toll and the Crier say "Oyes."

But to be serious. Happy for this County, there appears to have been

Wisdome in the Legislature, by their restrictions in the law, and choice of Commissioners—They have appointed men of information and veracity, who will hear with attention the narrow and partial reasonings of remote neighborhoods from the centre, as well as those on a more general scale adapted to the benefit of the Citizens at large, and decide upon both agreeable to their weight. They must easily see that the extent is too small ever to admit another; that although the land be broken toward the frontier, yet nearly the whole will admit of cultivation, and perhaps in a few years be settled, although by the poorer class of Citizens; who will undoubtedly be entitled to every privilege belonging to the rich.

The Commissioners will not hesitate a moment in declaring "That the wealthy are as able to attend courts twenty miles from home, as the poor are an equal distance; that the lands toward the river are already of great value on account of navigation, and the frontiers only want a ready market as a spring to give motion to Agriculture"—In short they cannot help knowing, that the lands near the town of Washington, which a few years ago were a wilderness, are now selling as high as those within a few miles of the River, which have been longer improved; owing in part to the seat of justice being placed there, and a few of each from all parts of the county; which again has been expended among the farmers, enabling them to improve their lands, pay taxes, and raise the value to what it is at the present day.

Washington, Tuesday, May 24th, 1796.

LATELY received and now selling either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at ALBERT GALLATIN & Co's Store, New Geneva, Fayette County, a supply of Goods suitable to the Season, such as

English and Indian Nankeens	Irish Linens
Fustians	Brown Holland
Jeans, Cottonade	Diapers
Drabnets	Hosiery
Ginghams	Moreens
Assorted Calicoes	Durants
& Chintzes	Camblets
India Chintzes	Joans Spinning
Fine & coarse India	Callimancoes
Mufflins,	Dimities
	Mufflinets

striped & checked	Cassimeres
English ditto	Broad Cloth
Bandanoe Linen	Silk Stuffs
and Cotton	Ribbons assorted
Handkerchiefs	Laces
Cambrics	Fans, & all necessary
Irish sheeting	articles of trimmings.
Dowlafs	

They will dispose of the above Goods on the most reasonable Terms.

Washington, Tuesday, May 31st, 1796.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD:

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the night of the 16th Instant

A WHITE HORSE,

About fourteen hands high, well made, lofty carriage, trots well, has a black spot above one of his flanks (I think his right one), where the hair and hoof unite, on the right hand foot a foal about the size of a quarter Dollar, somewhat marked with the collar, shod all round, had on when went away a long double yoke. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, and conveys him to John Badolett, Esq. Greenburgh, or the Subscriber in Carmichaels Town, Muddy Creek, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges; or one Dollar for information where he may be found,

WILLIAM SEATON.

May 24 1796.

Washington, Tuesday, June 28, 1796.

Died suddenly on Sunday the fifth Instant, at his dwelling on Muddy Creek, Major James Carmichael in the 53d year of his age, leaving behind him a Wife, two Children, and an aged Mother to lament the loss of a tender husband, father, and son. He was one of the first settlers in this Country and at an early period singularized himself by stepping forward in defence of his Country at every depredation of the Savage; he was ever a good and faithful citizen.

GREENE COUNTY HISTORY.

The Capture of Members of the Doddridge Family by the Indians.

[A book which is quoted as often as any other by writers on the early history of this section is Dr. Doddridge's "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania," which was originally published at Wellsburg in 1826. It is an authentic and

valuable authority on pioneer history which has been widely read and is referred to by all later writers on this subject. Among the incidents therein related, the following from the Appendix, will be interesting to Greene county people.]

The particulars of the following account of the murder of a member of the family of Philip Doddridge, sen., and the capture of three of his children by a party of Wyandots in 1778, were communicated to the writer by Mrs. Eleanor Brown, late of Wellsburg, Virginia, and Mrs. Ruth Carson, recently deceased in Ross county, Ohio.

Philip Doddridge, sen., emigrated from Maryland, in 1770, and settled near the mouth of Dunkard creek, a tributary of the west branch of the Monongahela in Virginia. At the time of this sad occurrence he had a comfortable cabin and a tolerably well improved farm. His household consisted of a wife, and four young children, also his wife's father, mother and nephew, a lad of twelve years. Early one morning in the month of May, 1778, Mr. Doddridge went into one of his fields to work, some distance from his house, his wife also being absent; she having taken her infant and gone some miles to the house of a friend, to do some weaving for her family. Her three little girls, between the ages of two and seven years, were left in the care of her parents and the boy above spoken of. While he was amusing the children at the base of a high bank of the creek on which they lived, he espied in the distance, a party of Indians approaching the house, which they, without seeing him, entered, tomahawked and scalped the aged grandfather, took such articles from the cabin as they fancied, and then set fire to it, leaving the body of the murdered man to be consumed with it.

The nephew, well aware that if he remained with his little charge, he could not protect them, and would be himself killed or captured, fled to the field in which his uncle was at work, and informed him of what was transpiring at home. They both saw the flames of the burning buildings,

and the savages amusing themselves by ripping up the feather beds and throwing their contents high in the open air. Having finished their work at the cabin, the deeply distressed father was compelled to remain where he was and see the Indians bearing off into the forest, his three little girls and their grandmother without the power to afford them the slightest relief.

Soon after this catastrophe, Philip, with his wife and remaining child, left the neighborhood of the Monongahela, removed to the house of his brother John Doddridge, who had, in 1778, settled in the western part of Washington county, Pa., not far from the present village of West Middletown, in the same county. Philip subsequently purchased from his uncle, Captain Samuel Teter, a farm near his brother's, on which he resided till about the year 1818, when removed with his family, then consisting of one son, John, and five daughters, to the state of Indiana, himself performing the journey on foot, for although having plenty of this world's goods, he was never known to ride on horseback. He was one of the early friends and supporters of Methodism in the western country, and so exemplary was his life, that wherever he was known, his influence was felt.

The fate of the grandmother was never ascertained, but many years subsequent to the captivity of the children, the parents learned that they had been taken to Detroit, where the oldest girl was sold to a French officer, who finally married her and took her to France. The second one died, and the third, being reared with the children of her tawny captors, became as one of them, married a chief, and although acquainted herself with her parentage, so strong was her attachment to the mode of life in which she had been brought up, that she carefully endeavored to conceal her relationship to her family.

The late Philip Doddridge, Esq., of Wellsburg, Va., averred that this woman had often been at his house, with other Indians, who came into Western Virginia to sell baskets and

other articles. After seeing and conversing with her several times, he recognized her resemblance to her family, and one day made some enquiries of her respecting her history, telling her that he was her cousin, and offering to take her to see another of her relations, Rev. Joseph Doddridge. He said she looked displeased, ceased to converse, and never to his knowledge returned to that part of the country.

OUR COUNTY OFFICIALS.

We this week give the portraits of the remainder of our county officials. Our readers will recognize them as being unusually good for newspaper cuts. Our officials spent several dollars to secure good photographs for our use, and Messrs. Rush & Hughes, and Mr. Rogers took pains to do good work. We then spent a good sum to secure first class pictures, and succeeded beyond our expectations. They are superior to any cuts previously made for any paper in Greene county. From many sources we have received congratulatory and commendatory words. There is only one source from which there has come words of spite and viciousness, evidencing a desire to belittle and humiliate those whose portraits are given. The Waynesburg Messenger publicly brands them as "Hangmen's cuts." But nothing better could be expected of the paper which wants the woolen mill turned into a brewery, harbored the illegal Original Package store in its building, and denounced the ministry. We hope our friends will consider the despicable and malicious source from which the mean, cowardly and altogether uncalled for thrust comes, and let it go at that.



B. F. Miller, County Commissioner, is the youngest of the present board, being born in 1849. Mr. Miller began at the bottom of the ladder, having been bound out at the death of his father, to Mr. Silas Loughman, with whom he stayed for seven years. He then went to work for himself, and by energy and ability, backed by a good deal of native pluck, he has been enabled to buy and pay for 120 acres of good Greene county land, at an average cost of \$52.00 per acre. Mr. Miller has done this by work on his land, and by dealing in stock, during the past twenty years. He was born in Morris township, this county, and lived there ever since, with the exception of five years spent in Washington county. It is a curious coincident that Mr. Miller's father was the last County Commissioner that Morris township had, until he is now followed by his son in the same office from the same township. His education was received in the common schools.



E. W. Wood, is now one of our County Commissioners, and has been all his life a citizen of Greene County. He was born in Franklin township in 1837. Mr. Wood is well known to the citizens of the county, having been for a long time a dealer in cattle and wool, as well as a farmer. Three years of his life he spent in fighting for his country, enlisting Aug. 26, 1862 and being discharged April 21, 1865. He is a citizen of Center township, having lived there dur-

ing the past 18 years. Mr. Wood, like his fellow Commissioners, received his education in the common schools, and has since been educated in that of experience. He is a man of quiet and reserved manners, and has the full confidence of every one who is acquainted with him, being strictly and conscientiously honest in all his dealings. He was elected County Auditor in 1875 and has served as school director in his township.



W. H. Johnson, who is on the new board of County Commissioners, is one of Wayne township's most reputable citizens. He was born in Wayne township November 4th, 1840, and has resided there ever since. He has always been held in high esteem by his neighbors and has been kept constantly at work in the interest of public affairs in his township. He served one year as Assessor, two years as Road Supervisor, six years as School Director and ten years as Justice of the Peace, thus serving the people for twenty years and always holding their highest esteem. Mr. Johnson received his education in the common schools, and, as his father died when he was but a youth, he gained ability in the school of experience which well fits him for his present position.



C. K. Spragg, who has been chosen by the Commissioners as Clerk, is a son of Mr. D. R. Spragg, and was born and raised in Cen-

ter township. Mr. Spragg at present owns, and has been actively engaged at work on a farm in Center township having been at this work for some five or six years past. Mr. Spragg has given considerable time and attention to studies which were calculated to fit him for his present position of Clerk to the Commissioners, having attended school at the Jefferson College in the years 1878 and 1879, and then followed the profession of teaching up to the time of taking up farm work. He is a young man, of about 32 years of age.



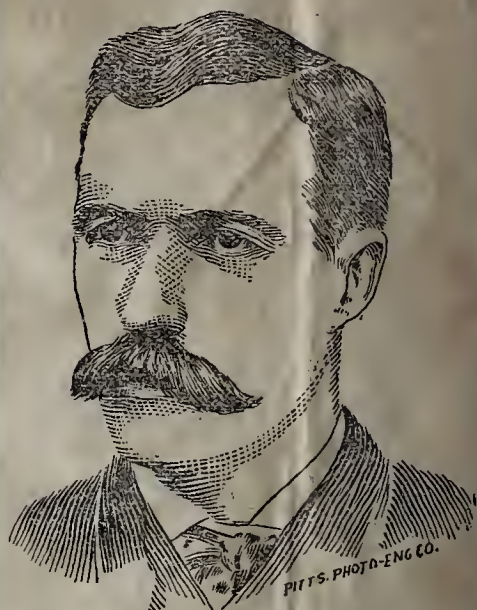
R. Bayard, the newly elected

Director of the Poor, was born in Center township, Greene County, Pa., June 8, 1840. His parents lived in the township two years after the above subject was born, and then moved to Jefferson township, near "Stogdale's Lane," where his father still resides. J. R. Bayard is the son of Samuel Bayard, belonging to one of the oldest and best known families in the county. His father was at one time Auditor and also County Treasurer. J. R. Bayard received the principal part of his education in the common schools, with the exception of two terms of select school, which he attended at Jefferson. At one time he entered the Commercial school at Pittsburgh, but owing to the war he was compelled to relinquish his business education. He has been honored in both Jefferson and Cumberland townships with office, which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. Mr. Bayard is active, and a very industrious man, devoting his time to farming and to taking contracts. He has also been engaged in mercantile business. He is a generous and open hearted man, and his business qualifications will make him an efficient officer.



J. M. Dinsmore, one of the recently elected Auditors was born in Richhill township, Greene County Pa., on Feb. 3, 1855. His father died when he was but 11 years of age. Mr. Dinsmore is a farmer by occupation, but has engaged in mercantile

business, running a country store for some time in Alleppo township, also acted as a huckster, buying and selling produce. He was in Aleppo township about four years, when he returned to his native township. He was also one of the jurors who sat on the George Clark case in the McCausland murder trials in this county. Mr. Dinsmore is well fitted for his present position and is a very pleasant and sociable gentleman. His present occupation is that of a farmer, and he has been used to toil from his earliest years.



W. L. Guthrie, who is to serve along with two other good citizens, was chosen as Auditor at the election in November, was born in Whiteley township, September 5, 1858. Mr. Guthrie is a farmer by occupation, and has always resided in the township in which he was born. He has been twice married. He has served as Assessor, but never before asked for a county office. Mr. Guthrie is a quiet and gentlemanly man, as may indeed be said of all the newly elected officials.

MARRIAGES

GRIM-ULLOM—Jan. 8, 1891, by George Ullom, Esq., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Joshua Grim, of Brisoria, Pa., and Miss Clara Ullom, of Aleppo, Pa.

MONONGAHELA COLLEGE.

Its Past, Present and Future.

The re opening of Monongahela College by Dr. S F. Hogue in April last marks an important era in the educational history of Greene county. The fondest wishes of those who have labored for the success of this institution have been realized, and to some the last lurid glow of life's sunset has come, yet the yfnd inexpressible joy in the fact that Monongahela College is now a firmly established institution and is doing a work not surpassed by any college in the State.

The history of this institution is interesting and varied. In 1866, A. J. Purman, now of Washington City taught a private school in the old Methodist church at Jefferson. His labors were productive of much good, and he was regarded as a shrewd, energetic man. He conceived the idea of the establishment of a college, believing that such an institution was a necessity in this part of the State. He laid his plan before the Monongahela and Tenmile Baptist Association at its meeting in the fall of 1866. Each Association appointed a committee upon the educational interests of the Baptists in South Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. At a meeting of this joint committee at Smithfield, Fayette county, Pa., in the winter of 1867, it was resolved to found a college within the bounds of these associations. At a subsequent meeting of this committee at Brownsville, Pa., in the spring of 1868, it was resolved to locate the college at Jefferson, Pa. At the annual sessions of the Monongahela and Tenmile Associations, Sept. 7 and 8, 1868, the Association received and adopted the action of the committee on the college and recommended the college to the patronage of the Baptists and pledged itself to sustain the same with means and influence. At a meeting of the Association at Morgantown Aug. 31, 1868, the college was recommended to the favorable consideration of the Baptists of the Association and

a pledge was made to extend to it all the aid possible. At the several annual sessions of the Tenmile Association since 1868, the college has received its endowment and approval. Thus have we full proof that this institution is the result of the prayers, wishes and prompt action of the Baptists of South Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, founded in the interests of the cause of Christ and higher education.

Possibly a more beautiful situation for a college could not be found in the State. The building is a large, three story structure, fitted with all the modern conveniences conducive to those desirous of feasting on the tree of knowledge. The stately evergreens which cluster upon the campus lend an enchanting view as they rear their venerable heads heavenward as if asking divine aid and protection. The groves comprise fourteen acres of beautiful level land, upon which sports of all kinds are enjoyed by those of an athletic mind. Surrounding the groves is a fine race course which was used in earlier days by horsemen for speeding their nimble troubadours. It was here that some of the largest fairs that Greene county has ever witnessed were held, and many incidents of bye gone days connected with these gatherings are yet green in the minds of those of our citizens who witnessed them. Buxom lasses who came for miles around in the old chaise to see the good people and the big pumpkin and cast their bewitching glances at the smiling laddies as they sat upon the fence cracking their choicest jokes, have long since reached stately womanhood, and now when they re-visit the scenes of earlier days, the country fair and its association is displaced by a beautiful college and other scenes. At the base of the grounds Tenmile creek is seen wending its way to the river, and at this season of the year its smooth coat of ice is being utilized by the students for cutting stars and other fantastical feats. Boat riding is a summer pastime much enjoyed by the boys and girls who are gathered here.

Monongahela College was chartered by the State legislature and was opened in 1872, with Joseph Smith, A. M., now of Illinois, as its

first President. The college enjoyed a prosperous era under the Presidency of Mr. Smith. In this position he served until 1874, when he resigned and J. B. Solomon, D. D., was elected. Dr. Solomon was a polished scholar and labored with untiring zeal and energy to promote the interests of the school. He was succeeded as president by H. K. Craig, D. D., deceased. Mr. Craig was a brother to A. K. Craig, the late Democratic candidate for Congress in this district and was regarded as an able and efficient divine. During Mr. Craig's administration the venerable Dr. J. W. Scott, President Harrison's father-in-law, was made a member of the Faculty. Dr. Craig and Dr. Scott were bosom friends and enjoyed each other's company. Dr. Craig was frail of body and for years fought the dread disease, consumption, and at last was compelled to yield to its unflinching grasp. Dr. Scott, although he has passed his eightieth mile post, is hale and hearty. He is yet remembered by our citizens as a stalwart old man of leonine aspect, with long, bushy hair and a luxuriant white beard which he used beneath his shirt as a chest protector. He and Dr. Craig used to go out for a stroll, arm in arm and oblivious to the world about them. Dr. Craig has long since passed from the scenes of life, and in the order of nature Dr. Scott cannot be with us long. Already his hand is outstretched to that better world to grasp the hand of Craig. Charles S. James, who next figured as the head of the college is a fine specimen of physical manhood. He is of stout build and wears a well trimmed gray beard and possesses the traditional politeness of the Frenchman. He was the last president of the school previous to its re-opening.

Solomon F. Hogue, A. M., M. E. D., P. H. D. was elected President in February 1890, and began his

deed a surprise to everybody interested in the work. As an organizer, it has been said of him, he has few equals. Every project he attempts is accomplished and nothing is left undone that can add to the material progress and improvement of his work. Dr. Hogue was born at Hogues Mill, near Waynesburg, on April 1, 1848. He attended the common schools and entered Waynesburg College from which institution he graduated. In 1872 he graduated from Edinboro Normal School and after teaching for some time entered Cornell University, New York, where he stood high in his class and graduated with honors. He is also a graduate of the University of New York. In 1878, Dr. Hogue was elected Superintendent of the Schools of this county, which office he filled as few others have done. A complete revolution was made in the school system and school government during his term of office and the high standing of the schools of this county to day is mainly due to his work. In 1881 he was elected Principal of the Tidioute schools. The first industrial school in the state outside of the cities was here instituted by Dr. Hogue, and the Tidioute Industrial is a monument to his work and the pride of that town. He was also Prof. of Latin and Higher Mathematics at Edinboro Normal school and subsequently President of Defiance, O. College. In 1887 he was Principal of the training department at the California Normal school which position he resigned in 1888 and opened Redstone Academy at Uniontown. Dr. Hogue's success there was truly marvelous, and the work done by the school is highly commended by the citizens of Uniontown. Redstone Academy has about 80 students, and what is now a prosperous academy was founded by him at that place.

Dr. Hogue is a stout built man with a sandy moustache and mutton chop beard and blue eyes that revolve like flashes of light. His manner is aggressively charming and he plunges headlong into conversation after the manner of an expert divine. He is generous to a

fault and has the happy faculty of always capping an anecdote by a better one. He is a brilliant conversationalist and is so generous a foe in debate that he would tenderly pick up a defeated opponent if for no other purpose than knocking him down again—a quality which causes some people to suspect him of being Irish. In 1885 he was married to Miss Lydia Evans of Tidioute, whom he met while Principal of Mathematics at Edinboro Normal school. Mrs. Hoge is a highly educated and polished lady and has won the degrees of A. M., M. E. D., C. L. S. C. She is small of stature, but her features are of faultless regularity. Her piercing black eyes and her many charms have won for her the friendship and gratitude of every one with whom she has come in contact. Mrs. Hogue is an excellent instructor and Dr. Hogue has found a companion able and willing to assist him in his noble work.

The following teachers have composed the Faculty of Monongahela College; Dr. J. M. Scott, J. G. M. Phillips, Ph. D., principal of the West Chester State Normal School; Prof. Greer, deceased, W. P. Kendall, A. M., Dr. Byron W. King, Curry Institute, Pittsburg, Mrs. Lizzie nee Patton, Hiawatha, Kan., Mrs. Nannie nee Kennedy, Mt. Morris, Pa., Miss Mollie Pratt, Garard's Fort, Pa., Miss Annie nee Denny, Kansas, Mrs. H. K. Craig, nee Wise, Mrs. S. F. Hogue, Miss Ida Huss, Waynesburg, Pa., Miss Mary Bell, Jefferson, Pa., Miss Lina Ross, Ruff's Creek, Pa., Prof. W. B. Stewart, Prof. Corbly Smith, Kan., Miss Mary James, Mrs. J. B. Solomon.

Those who have graduated at Monongahela College since it was first opened are Rev. J. C. McMinn, Jefferson, Pa., Rev. S. L. Parcell, Claysville, Pa., Rev. A. J. Meek, Waynesburg, Pa., Rev. Randolph Tilton, Library, Pa., Rev. T. D. Malan, Philadelphia, Everly South, Wheeling, W. Va., John C. Smith, Kan., Miss Lizzie nee Patton, Hiawatha, Kan., Miss Annie nee Denny, Kan., George Waychoff, Jefferson, Samuel M. Smith, Waynesburg, Pa., Miss Mollie Pratt, Whitely, Pa.,

Nannie Tilton, Library, Pa., Mara M. Sterling, Masonton, Pa., W. P. Kendall, Jefferson, Pa., Milton T. Kendall, Carmichaels, Pa., John Solomon, Rev. G. W. Archer, H. J. Ross, District Attorney, Waynesburg, Pa.

To say that Monongahela College never in its history enjoyed such a prosperity as is now its lot, would indeed be putting it mildly. There are few colleges in the State as firmly established as this one. The lethargy which has engulfed it for a decade has been thrown off and it shines now in brilliant splendor with a prosperous future before it. Dr. Hogue's work has been highly commended by the leading educators of the State, and two hundred students of this county willingly testify to its thoroughness. The course of study here is as follows; Preparatory, Junior Normal, Senior Normal, Scientific, Arts and Philosophy. There is probably no school in the State where so perfect a drill in calisthenics can be obtained as at Monongahela College. The exercises consist of plain and fancy marching, hand, foot, and body movement, attitudes, percussion, choruses, and also Dr. Dio Lewis' system of light gymnastics with bells, wands, rings, clubs &c. No school in the State affords such facilities for physical development as that found here. The drill is perfect, inspiring the students and giving health and symmetry which should be the pride of every noble man and woman. The students never tire of this work and many parents claim that it has made their sons and daughters strong, invigorating and strengthening them. In these schools where gymnastics get dull there is certainly something wrong. The Dr. Dio Lewis system of gymnastics to harmonious music, is soul stirring and is more pleasant and enjoyable as well as more useful than dancing, boxing, fencing, or any other form of sportive exercise. The Greeks laid physical culture at the foundation of their whole system of education. Their whole system was based upon the idea that a perfect education must embrace the whole man, body as well as soul. What is the result? We find the "Golden Age" of Grecian history

as when the present attention was given to physical culture. It gave them philosophers, orators, poets, and sculptors that have never been excelled.

Such is a brief synopsis of the founding and workings of Monongahela College, and to those desiring a physical, as well as a mental education, we would recommend them to Monongahela College.

W. N. C.

"Bored" Instead of "Board."

One of the most curious landmarks in the United States is, or was until recently located on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, about 40 miles southeast of Wheeling, W. Va. It is literally a landmark for it marks the southwest corner of Pennsylvania and of Greene county, and it also possesses an historical interest. It consists of a square white oak post, around which is reared a pyramid of loose stones. This post, or tree, was, it is said, bored full of holes, to further distinguish it, and hence the name "Bored Tree" was afterward given it to distinguish it. But, phonetically "bored" could not be distinguished from "board," and presumably some early local geographer adopted the latter, and the mistake was thus born and was promulgated by usage afterward. On most maps it is known as Board Tree, and on the Baltimore & Ohio schedules and most of the engineering maps and plans it is so spelled. Many of the Baltimore & Ohio officials have time and again been puzzled to account for the name, for "board tree" is a paradoxical phrase, whereas there is a congruity in "bored tree." A Post representative recently discovered the misuse and misspelling of the word in looking over a local atlas, published about a decade ago. In it the evidently correct spelling is given. The historic post was located in 1784, when a line was run to define the boundaries between the Old Dominion and the Keystone State. It is near the third longest tunnel on the Baltimore & Ohio. It is about a half a mile in length and is known as the "board" tree tunnel.

From, *Tribune*
Johnstown Pa.
 Date, *Mar. 9th 1894,*

Some Interesting Historical Facts.

On Monday, Mr. R. B. Rodgers, of Nineveh, took inventory of a piece of land that has been in the Rodgers family since 1772, without a change. The place in question is the old homestead, situated on the hill above Nineveh, and now contains eighty acres; originally there were four and a-half times that amount, but it was divided up in 1878, when Mr. Rodgers' father died, at the

age of seventy-four; his mother still lives on the old farm and is eighty-five years old.

The Rodgers family is among the oldest in Western Pennsylvania, and is intimately connected with the history of Southern Indiana and Northern Westmoreland Counties. The founders of the family in this State came from Armagh, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1764, and Mr. R. B. Rodgers' grandfather, who was an only child, was born in mid-ocean, on the way across. After living here with his parents until grown to manhood, he married; his first wife died after some years, and he wed a second time, having in all a family of twelve children born to him.

The old folks were Scotch Presbyterians in their home across the sea. When they came to America they established their faith on the shore of the Conemaugh, and the descendants have adhered to it ever since.

Mr. Rodgers' mother gives an interesting account of the manner in which Nineveh received its name. It was formerly called Wheatfield—a name which is still applied to two townships in Southern Indiana County—probably because wheat was first grown on the land when it was cleared of timber. About sixty years ago a preacher visited the region and excited admiration by his oratorical powers. A certain memorable sermon which was attended by a large crowd of people from the surrounding country, was devoted by him to the discussion of the ancient city of Nineveh and the lessons that might be drawn from it and its citizens. Ever after, the place where it was preached was called Nineveh.

Mr. Rodgers has a vivid recollection of the Free-Trade times that the people of his section, as well as elsewhere, enjoyed (?) years ago; he kept store and sold goods to the canal boatmen, and remembers distinctly getting up at night to deal out eggs at the enormous price of five cents a dozen and butter at six cents a pound. On one occasion he carried five bushels of oats to Armagh to exchange for a pound of coffee, but failed to make the trade and carried his grain home again. As to the wages then, Mr. Rodgers says he walked five and one-half miles from his home at Nineveh to Abnerville and worked from sunup to sundown for sixty-two and one-half cents a day, with a pay day every three months. He was one of the favored ones, too, there being five applicants for every job that presented itself. The money received was good for its face value only in Pennsylva-

nia, and when making purchases with it elsewhere the buyer was subject to pay an addition of ten per cent. on all bills.

In short, Mr. Rodgers, like hundreds of others whose memories extend back to the times in question, considers them most valuable as an example of what we don't want, and is not willing to welcome with any great exuberance of joy the present clouds in the political horizon which herald the return of such "showers of prosperity" as then fell.

From, *Tennies*

Pittsburg Pa

Date, *Aug 27 '98*

GREENE IS CELEBRATING.

First Day of the County's Centennial Anniversary Drew Crowds of People to Waynesburg.

Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 26.—Greene county's one hundredth anniversary was formally opened at sunrise this morning by a salute from Hoover's battery. While Waynesburg is not a manufacturing center, yet from the din and clatter that the steam whistles, church bells and the firing of cannon made as they woke the people from their sleep, the stranger would come to the conclusion that he was in the midst of a busy mart.

From early morning the country people have been coming to town in all manner of vehicles and conveyances; in fact, they were traveling on anything that had wheels. The Waynesburg and Washington railroad has been taxed to its full capacity in hauling the crowd, and were it not for the efficiency of Supt. Bower, many persons would not reach here. Hotels are full to over-flowing, and private houses are thrown open to lodge the visitors.

The program is full of interest and is being carried out in every respect. At 10 a. m. a grand chorus of excellent singers, under the directorship of Prof. J. M. Blose, sang "Hail Columbia" with a great deal of enthusiasm.

J. B. Donley delivered the welcome address, and dwelt at length upon the rapid progress the county had made. He closed his address by welcoming the people "to our homes, our hospitalities and festivities." He was followed by Rev. A. A. Lambing, L.L. D., of Pittsburg, in a neat address on the "Early History of Western Pennsylvania," referring at length to the progress of the church.

The "Centennial Hymn," composed by Miss Nora Summersgill, was sung by a chorus of well-trained voices.

The Great Western band, of Pittsburg, arrived to-day, and with the bands of the county, there is plenty of music.



The First Court House in Greene County.

From, *Republican*

Waynesburg Pa

Date, *Sept 3, '96*

EARLY HISTORY OF SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Address Delivered at the Greene County Centennial By Rev. A. A. Lambing.

It would be difficult to find in all North America a richer historic field than south-western Pennsylvania, the territory in which your flourishing town is situated. During the period which it is my purpose to pass briefly in review, it was the scene of almost incessant struggles, between pre-historic races, between conflicting Indian tribes, between the French and the English, between the Indians and the colonists, and, finally between the colonists and the combined forces of the English and the savages. It shall be my study to give a hasty outline of the early history of this entire region, because, as I notice from your well arranged programme, the topics relating more immediately to your local annals have very properly been placed in the hands of local talent.

From the dawn of authentic history, south-western Pennsylvania was almost to the close of the last century a disputed territory, not altogether for its own sake, but rather for that of the entire Mississippi valley; and at one time it attained such importance that it is no exaggeration to say that the head waters of the Ohio was the central point in the world's history. At the time when the first Indian traders set foot in this territory, before the middle of the last century, they found the subjugated Delawares, among others, occupying a part of the soil by the permission of their implacable enemies, the indomitable Iroquois, the Romans of America. Not only so, but they were able to gather vague traditions of the struggles of the Allegewi, the Lenni Lanape (Delawares), and the Mengwe (Iroquois). But still further back were the mound-builders, the evidences of whose presence were indelibly written in the very soil, who doubtless yielded only to the superior prowess of new invaders. And while the faint echoes of pre historic struggles point out this territory as a field of battle, the pale-faced adventurer retained its reputation till the close of the years of the last century.

I need not enter into details regarding the manner in which the first appearance of the white man was the prelude to a war of races, which in a few years shook both the Old and the New World to their centers, and despoiled a once mighty race of nearly all her possessions in three of the four quarters of the globe. Nature herself destined the territory at the head waters of the Ohio to be the "Key of the West," and man perceived and profited by this favorable circumstance. Neither time nor inclination will permit me to enter on any lengthy treatment of this interesting subject; but a brief outline may not be inopportune. You who now listen to me have from early childhood heard, like myself, our fathers dilate on the daring deeds of the sturdy pioneers who first sowed the seeds of civilization and planted the tree of liberty in our midst. But in the bustle and hurry in which we live in the closing years of this bustling century, it is well for us to refresh our memory of the past, and from a recollection of the struggles through which our fathers had to pass, nerve ourselves for the milder style of warfare which happily falls to our lot.

It is a well known fact of history that the French and English are, and for centuries have been hereditary enemies; and while a fight for the mastery in this country was inevitable between them, that circumstance gave its own peculiar coloring to the contest. South-western Pennsylvania was destined to become the central point of that desperate tilt at arms. But a third party was to be taken into consideration, the Indians occupying the territory; and it was of the utmost importance for each nation to secure for itself their assistance, or at least their neutrality. The middle of the last century was destined to witness the inauguration of the war, which for its far-reaching consequences must rank among the most momentous in history. The English were conscious that the French were actively engaged in influencing the Indians of the Ohio Valley in their favor, although they had not as yet appeared in the valley itself. To counteract this influence Conrad Weiser, the Indian interpreter, was sent with presents to the Indians of Western Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1748, to strengthen them in their allegiance to the cause of the colonies. His mission was entirely successful. About the same time the following year Celeron was sent on a similar errand by the Governor of New France; but while his forces intimidated the savages, they did not, for all that, fail to show their coldness toward the nation which he represented. The ground was now prepared for the onslaught. The French, however, were the first to begin war-

like preparations, and in the summer of 1753, they built the forts of Presque Isle and LeBoeuf in the North-western part of the state. This awakened the colonial authorities to the necessity of prompt action. The result was the journey of Washington to the French post at the close of the same year, a matter too well known to require more than a passing reference; the occupation of the forks of the Ohio by the Virginia soldiers; the capture of their unfinished works in the spring of 1754; and the commencement of the long struggle between the two nations. The disastrous campaign of General Braddock; the frontier raids and massacres, owing to the unprotected condition of the settlers; the successful march of General Forbes; and the expulsion of the French from the Valley of the Ohio, and soon after from the whole country, are some of the points of interest in our early history, the mere mention of which is sufficient.

Next in importance in our frontier history, was the conspiracy of Pontiac, which was one of the most carefully laid and successfully executed plots in all Indian warfare; and were it not for indisputable facts, would surpass belief. With the successful march of Colonel Boquet to the relief of Fort Pitt, and his equally successful march into the heart of the Indian country, a season of comparative security was enjoyed by the frontier settlers. But it was gradually weakened by the constant encroachments of the whites on the ancestral hunting-grounds of the red men, stimulated by the craft and cruelty of the Indians, who were no where to be trusted. The purchase of 1768 produced another lull so calm that it was thought safe to dismantle Fort Pitt, the stronghold of the entire section, in October, 1772.

But this section of country was to remain a scene of struggle still longer. The boundary question between Pennsylvania and Virginia, which began to attract attention as early as the middle of the century, attained greater prominence as time went on. Scarcely had Fort Pitt been dismantled, when Lord Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia, sent his pliant tool, Dr. John Connolly, to take possession of it, and change its name to Fort Dunmore. Dunmore's war occupied the attention of the people until the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, the all-absorbing question of American Independence, which awakened a more noble patriotic spirit, and united the people of South-western Pennsylvania as no other question had ever united them. But while it promised all that could be desired in the future, it exposed the people of the frontier in the present. If

repeating a thrice told tale, but I regard it as well worth rehearsing. To the indomitable energy of the frontiersman was now added the spur of patriotism. Now he was not fighting for home only, nor even for the colony to which he belonged; he was now fighting to establish a new, and free country for himself and posterity; to throw off the yoke of foreign oppression; to establish a government of which he could feel proud, and to which the nations of the earth would look with pardonable envy.

During the whole period of the Revolutionary war, the head of the Ohio was the key of the west. The Indians, ever jealous of the encroachments of the whites, were now stimulated to renewed efforts to regain their lost possessions by the aid and encouragement extended them by the English at Detroit. The countless forts, block-houses and strong-houses that were built in every section of South-western Pennsylvania from the northern limits of Westmoreland to the southern limits of your own county, tell in language only too plain the awful trials of our forefathers. Fort Jackson, the ruins of which lie almost in view, Garard's, Ryerson's and Swan and Van Meter's Forts opened their friendly gates, in your midst, to the fugitives from the tomahawk of the prowling savages. Even the smouldering ruins of Hannahstown did not mark the last appearance of the Indians. It was not till the sword of Mad Anthony Wayne, after whom this picturesque town is justly named, smote them at Fallen Timbers, that our ancestors could feel themselves perfectly safe in their rural homes. Congratulate yourselves, then, ladies and gentlemen of Waynesburg, that the name of your town marks the triumph of civilization over savagery, and commemorates the hero by whose successful efforts that triumph was achieved.

From, Republican
Waynesburg Pa
Date, Mch 24. '98

JOHN SWAN.

One of the Pioneers of Greene County Pennsylvania and his Descendants.

WRITTEN BY MRS. MARY HILL.

John Swan was an Englishman by birth, came over from England when 21 years of age, settled in Washington county, Maryland, and raised his family in that state. In the year of 1768 John Swan, Jacob Vanmeter Thomas Hughes all came to Greene county, Pennsylvania, then Washington county, Pa. The next year 1769, John Swan, Jacob Vanmeter. Thomas Hughes and Richard Swan all brought out their families to Pennsylvania with a number of others.

John Swan's children, namely: Thomas, William, John, Richard, Charles, Elizabeth, Ann and Martha. John Swan married an English lady, by the name of Elizabeth Lucas.

JOHN SWAN'S CHILDREN AND WHO THEY MARRIED.

Thomas, son of John Swan was born in Washington county, Md. and married a daughter of Jacob Vanmeter, of Muddy Creek, afterwards moved to Kentucky. He had one son, Samuel. The parents both died and their son Samuel was sent back to Pennsylvania, to be raised by his grand-father, John Swan. This Samuel married Mary Hiller, had one daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, the widow of James Bell. Jacob Vanmeter had a daughter to marry in Greene county Pa. Jacob Vanmeter's daughter or grand-daughter. Hannah Smith married Joseph Adamson, her daughter married David P. Bell near Jefferson, Pa.

William, son of John Swan, was born in Washington county, Md., he married Sarah Herod, his son Samuel, married a Miss Crago, Thomas married Elizabeth Neel; William married Hannah Kelly; Sarah, the mother of Daniel Burtnett, married Joseph Alles, Millie married William Thomas, of near Blacksylvle, W Va., an other daughter married Elijah Roseberry, of Rice's Landing. Mary married Richard Wills, Rachel died unmarried. Rachel the widow of James Luse, Daniel Burtnett, Robert

Reynold's widow, Morrison McClain's widow and George Hewitt's wife near Rice's Landing are all Willam Swan's grand-children.

John, the son of John Swan, was born in Washington county, Maryland, married a daughter of Jacob Vanmeter, was killed by the Indians, moved to Kentucky, his widow lived and died in the State of Kentucky.

Richard the son of John Swan was born in Washington county, Maryland, he married Martha Vanmeter a daughter of Henry Vanmeter, of Berkeley county, Virginia, her father died in Virginia, he never come to Pennsylvania. His son Henry come in company with Richard Swan and wife. This Henry was a brother to Richard Swan's wife, he settled on Pumpkin Run where Prices and Randolphs lived. Richard Swan my grand-father made his improvements and built the brick house where Braden lives, there my grand-father died February 21, 1822. He owned a tract of land in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. My mother inherited the Strawn property from her father. Jacob, Benjamin, John and Abraham were all uncles to my grand-mother Swan. Richard Swan's children, namely: Thomas, John, Richard, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann, Martha, Rebecca and Rachel. Thomas, son of Richard Swan was born in Greene county Pa., He married Susanah Seaton sister of James Seaton, of Uniontown, Pa., they moved to Kentucky he died, his widow married a Mr. Vaun, of Kentucky. Swan and his wife had no children.

John was born in Greene county, Pa. Died at 19 years old. Richard son of Richard Swan was born in Greene county, Pa., He married Sarah McCullough and lived in West Virginia, near West Columbia, on the Ohio river, Mason county, and died there.

Samuel, son of Richard Swan, born in Greene county, Pa., May 29, 1799, married Susanah Vaun, of Kentucky, had no children, lived and died near Lebanon, Marlon county, Kentucky. July, 1861. Mary, daughter of Richard Swan, born in Greene county, Pa.,

married John Prichett and moved to Kentucky, had three sons and one daughter, moved to Iowa. Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Swan, born in Greene county, Pa., and married George Allfree, a native of Delaware, a first cousin of William Collins, she had two sons and two daughters, her son Thomas married Louisa Stephenson; her son Jacob went to Kentucky and married there, Mary, her first daughter married Peter Sharpneck Thomas, second daughter married and went to Kentucky, Alexander Allfree, of Rice's Landing, is her great grandson, Aunt married the second husband, Isaac Saffel, a grand-father of Dr. Rodgers, of Millsboro, Pa., Sarah, daughter of Richard Swan. Was born in Greene county, Pa. married Thomas Hughes, of Rice's Landing she had five sons and two daughters one son, Barnett, married Sarah Walton, aunt of D. S. and Edward Walton, of Waynesburg, the second son Lindsey, married Clementine Crago, the third son married Casander Huffy, the fourth son, James, married Frances Kline, and the fifth son, Samuel, married Capt. Samuel Clark's daughter near Bellyernon or Clark's Landing, Washington county, Pa., Elizabeth, the first daughter, married Simeon Swan, he died and she married again to John Lucas, has family by him; her children are Thomas, William, Simeon, John, Isaac and James, her daughters, Sarah, Martha, and Elizabeth, Maria married William Kincaid, Jr., that lived and died at Jefferson, Pa., he was in the State Legislature and Justice of the Peace many years. Most all of their children are in Kansas. Ann, daughter of Richard Swan, was born in Greene county, Pa., Jan. 16th, 1788, and married Thomas Burson, Dec. 13th, 1810, she had five sons and four daughters, one son, Edward, died when two years old, the second son, Richard, died in Iowa thirty years ago, the third, son, James, started to California, March 18, 1850, returned home to Pennsylvania April, 1857, started back to California Jan. 2, 1861, was killed by Indians May 20th, 1865, on Pueblo mountains, in Nevada Territory, much lamented by his fellow-comrades and relatives, Thomas, the

fourth son, died long since in the state of Ohio, Samuel, the fifth son, is still living in the state of Iowa, and is a wellto do bachelor and has plenty provided for himself while he lives. Martha, the first daughter, married Hugh Swan, moved to Iowa and has only one son living in Iowa, Elizabeth, the second daughter, died unmarried long ago, Sarah Ann, the third daughter, married Reuben Beers, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., she is dead, left no children, Mary S., married Bowen Hill, Feb. 18th, 1863, a son of Isaac Hill, and a grand-son of Reese Hill. We have a daughter unmarried and lives at Portland, Oregon, and our son, Joseph B. W. Hill, resides at Ottawa, Ill., and is in the loan and real estate business.

Martha, daughter of Richard Swan was born in Greene county, Pa., married David McClain she died and left a son and two daughters her son Thomas went to Knox county, Ohio Sarah the first daughter married Mathias Roseberry, Sarah daughter of Minerva, married a Mr. Orndoff and was living in Greene county, Pa., up about Graysville, Mary the second daughter married John Roseberry and moved to Missouri.

Rebecca, daughter of Richard Swan married George Litzenberg, they had two sons and one daughter that died when young. Uncle and aunt went to Iowa with their two sons.

Rachel daughter of Richard, was born in Greene county, Pa., She married Samuel VanSickles, they moved to Kentucky and I suppose are living there yet. Ottawa Ill.

JOHR SWAN.

One of the Pioneers of Greene County Pennsylvania and His Descendants.

WRITTEN BY MRS. MARY HILL.

Col. John Swan, a son of John Swan was born in Washington county, Maryland, married Sarah Vanmeter, a daughter of Henry Vanmeter, of Pumpkin Run. She was a niece of Richard Swan's wife, my grand-mother. The had seven sons and five daughters namely: John, Henry, Thomas, William, Richard, Charles

and Jesse, his daughters, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, Sarah; and Phoebe. John first son married a Miss Bartly he died she then married Isaac Johnson for her second husband, Henry second son married Elizabeth Bowen, a sister to Corbley Bowen, Thomas, third son, married a Miss Anderson, William, fourth son, married Miss Moredock, Richard, fifth son, married Susanah Gregg, a sister of Aaron Gregg, late of Greene county, Pa., Charles sixth son married a Miss Bartley, Jesse, married Phoebe Jennings a daughter of Jeramiah Jennings a sister of Henry Jennings, of Uniontown, Pa., first daughter, Elizabeth, married James Seaton, of Uniontown, who kept tavern in Uniontown for many long years, Martha, second daughter, married Thomas Lucas, of Carmichaels, had a large family of children, Mary third daughter married William Collins, of Delaware, a cousin to George Allfree, they had one child Ann, who married John Lindsey, William Collins died, in time she married Isaac Burson, my uncle, aunt and uncle had no children. Sarah, fourth daughter, married Aliph Flenniken, had one son John Swan Flenniken lives not far from Carmichaels, her husband died, she married Preacher Vanammon and went to Knox county, Ohio, and there died. Phoebe, fifth daughter married John McClain, they moved to Knox county, Ohio.

THE HUGHES FAMILY.

Elizabeth, first daughter of John Swan, was born in Washington county, Maryland, married Thomas Hughes, who laid out Jefferson, Greene county Pa., she had ten children namely: John, Thomas, Remembrance, James, Mary, Sarah, Martha, Elizabeth, Nancy and Catharine. John her first son, married Margaret Rex, Thomas, her second son married Sarah Swan. Remembrance, third son married Margaret McClain, James fourth son married Margaret Hiller, Mary, first daughter married James Lindsey, Sarah, second daughter married Mathias Roseberry, Martha, third daughter married Barnett Neel, Elizabeth, fourth daughter married John Manning, moved to

Kentucky, Nancy fifth daughter married James Curl, settled near Carmichaels, Catharine, sixth daughter married John Hiller.

John Hughes' descendants: Thomas married Elizabeth Hickman died at Clarksville, Pa., George, second son married a Miss Elson and moved to Knox county, Ohio, Charles third son married Permelia McCoen, his second wife was Elizabeth Hill, a grand-daughter of Reese Hill, their two daughters live at Jefferson Pa., Barnett fourth son married Permelia Young, a daughter of Christopher Young, of Clarksville, Pa., lived and died near Jefferson on his father's old farm. Margaret, married John Virgin, lived and died in Menard county, Illinois, Maria, married Joseph McNeely, lived and died in Greene county, Pa., Elizabeth died in Texas.

Thomas Hughes' descendants: Barnett married Sarah Walton an aunt of Hon. D.S. and Ed. Walton, of Waynesburg, Lindsey, married Clementine Crago, John, married Frances Kline, Samuel, married Maria a daughter of Captain Clark the veteran old steamboat Captain of the Monongahela river, Elizabeth, married Simeon Swan, after his death married John Lucas.

Marla, married William Kincaid Jr., who was in the State Legislature of the state of Pennsylvania.

Remembrance Hughes' descendants were Elizabeth, married Wm. Campbell, Sarah married Alex Herrington, Millie married George Porter, Mary went to California and married, Catharine married Peter Sharpneck, of Samuel, Lydia married Isaac Lucas, Nancy, Abijah and Thomas, all in California, one daughter by the second wife, the widow of William Rush, of Clarksville, Pa.

James Hughes' descendants were William, married a Miss Hill, daughter of Caton Hill, they went to California, James married a Miss Nicholas Thomas, John married a daughter died at Garard's Fort, July, 1863, two other daughters married Millikens, Lottie married a Stout.

Mary Lindsey's descendants were James, who married Catharine Schroyer, (he died, leaving three children,) H. H. Lindsey, Marla and Lo-

renzo Inghram's wife of Jefferson township. His widow, after his death, married Edward Parkinson, Sr., at Jefferson, Pa.

John Lindsey's descendants: John, who married Ann Collins, a daughter of William and Mary Collins, his children are, James who married Sarah, the daughter of Dr. At. Inghram, of Waynesburg. James was president judge of that district and died while in office. William C. was captain in the war of the Rebellion and was killed in the battle of Hagerstown, Md., Remembrance is a lawyer at Uniontown, Pa., John a lumberman at Trinidad, Col., Minerva, married Rev. Freeman, he died, she married A. J. McGlumphy, of Marshall, Saline county, Missouri, is dead. Mary, married L. L. Minor, Jr., a son of John Minor, of Jefferson, Pa., the rest are: Maria, Elizabeth, Rachel and Emma.

Alexander Lindsey's descendants, Alexander, married Susanah Kincaid, a daughter of William Kincaid, Sr. His children, James living at Steubenville, Ohio, William K. went to Bloomington, McClain county, Ill., and died. Barnett N. married Miss Holsworth and moved to Steubenville, Ohio. I see by the papers was made Treasurer of Jefferson county, Ohio, Hiram enlisted in the civil war and was killed in the army, Mary Jane, married Thomas Teagarden, died at New, London, Iowa, Martha Ann, married a Mr. Markle living the last account at Steubenville, Ohio.

Remembrance Lindsey, married Mary Luse, a daughter Eleazar Luse near Jefferson. His descendants are John, George, Hannah, all dead, James B., Elizabeth, married David Crawford. Remembrance Lindsey was sheriff of Greene county, Pa., was a good financier, his death was much lamented by his many friends and relations of Greene county, Pa.

Elizabeth Lindsey married Hiram Heaton, he died, she married John Swallow, of West Columbia, West Virginia, Mr. Swallow's first wife was Martha Vanmeter, a first cousin of William Kincaid, Jr., of Jefferson, Pa.

Mary Lindsey, a daughter of Mary

Lindsey, married James Hailman, of Pittsburg, had one son. Both dead. Rachel Lindsey died unmarried.

Sarah Roseberry and her descendants: Mathias, married Sarah McClain, had one daughter, married an Orudoff in Pennsylvania, John, Mary McClain, went to Missouri, James went to California and died. Her daughters: one daughter married Frank Gray the mother of Dr. and Lindsey Gray, another daughter married Shadrach Mitchell, an other daughter married Morris. Thomas Roseberry married Mary, a daughter of Reese Hill, Lucinda married John Vanatta, live in Lasalle county, Ill., are all well-to-do people.

Martha Neel's descendants, Henry Neel married Rhoda Hiller, their children are Barnett who married in California, was Treasurer of Tahamah county, California, Martha, married John Minor, of Jefferson, four or five other children all went to California with their mother.

Thomas married and moved to Knox county, O., had one daughter.

John, married Sarah Moredock, a daughter of George Moredock. Their children are Priscilla, who married Mr. Shultz, and is living in Iowa, Minervia married Jackson Young, and lives at Jefferson, Pa., Ellen married a Bane.

James, who married Eliza McCleary, has children living near Carmichaels. Elizabeth married Thomas Swan, having children living in Greene county. Sarah married Wm Sharpneck, of Rice's Landing. Her children are Samuel, who married Elizabeth Moredock, a daughter of George Moredock, Martha married a Wishart, Nancy married a House.

Elizabeth Manning's descendants, children, Nancy and Thomas, living in Kentucky. Nancy Curl's descendants, Thomas Curl married a Miss Carr, of Carmichaels, Remembrance, Hiram, Alexander and two or three daughters married about Carmichaels town.

Catharine Hiller and her descendants William married Mary Luse, a daughter of Henry Luse, Thomas, John, George, Samuel,

Meroy and Elizabeth who married Thomas Milligan, near Millsboro, Pa., Artemus, that married, John Magee died in Missouri, Margaret married Wm Milligan, who was twice Sheriff of La Salle county, Ill., has two children, Milligan and wife both dead.

Ann, daughter of John Swan, was born in the state of Maryland. She married John Hughes, he was killed by two Indians, afterward she was married to Mr. Isaac, she had one son by her last husband, lived and died in the state of Kentucky.

Martha, daughter of John Swan, was born in Washington county, Maryland, married Joseph Hughes, a brother of John Hughes, that was killed by the Indians. Thos. Hughes that lived out of the town of Jefferson was no relation to John and Joseph Hughes, although bearing the same name. Joseph moved to the State of Kentucky, he reared an interesting family, some of his children moved to the state of Missouri, and his descendants are wealthy and prosperous people.

John Swan was an Episcopallan, or the Church of England, in belief, and was one of the founders of the Episcopal church at Carmichaels, the building is now Greene Academy. All his children and grand-children were christened under that church, and his influence still remained in my mother as long as she lived. I was nine years old when she died May, 25th, 1840.

La Salle county, Ills., has done pretty well for his descendants. There have been five of his great-grand-children living in this county, namely, Mrs. Lucinda Vanatta, Mrs. Margaret Milligan, Mrs. Emily Boyd, Ellis Swan, and myself, Mrs. Mary Hill, all his great-grand-children.

From,

Date,

a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the Bomb Shells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag of his country.

Tune—ANACREON IN HEAVEN

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we bailed at the twilight's
last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through
the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gal-
lantly streaming?
And the Rockets' red glare, the Bombs burst-
ing in air,
Gave proof through the night, that our Flag
was still there;
O! say does that star-spangled Banner yet
wave,
O'er the Land of the free, and the home of
the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of
the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread si-
lence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the tow-
ering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half dis-
closes?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's
first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines in the stream,
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may
it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of
the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly
swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's con-
fusion,

A home and a country, should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul foot-
steps pollution.

No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the
grave,

And the star-spangled banner in triumph
doth wave,
O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home
of the Brave.

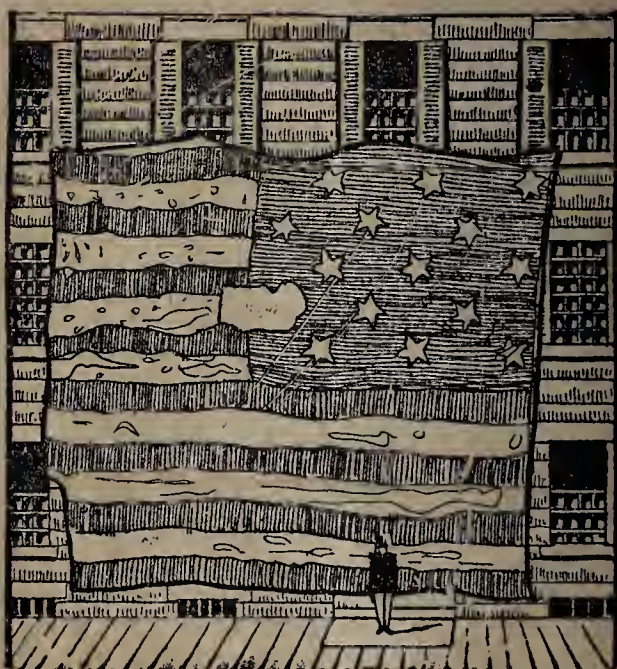
O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their lov'd homes, and the war's
desolation,

Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heav'n
resound land,

Praise the Power that hath made and pre-
serv'd us a nation!

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is
just,

And this be our motto—"In God is our Trust!"
And the star-spangled Banner in triumph
shall wave,
O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home
of the Brave.



THE FLAG THAT FLOATED OVER FORT McHEN

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER AND ITS AUTHOR.

The bombardment of Fort McHenry on September 12, 1814, gave Key the inspiration for the national lyric which will be sung tomorrow by the children composing the human flag. This song was first given to the public in the columns of The Baltimore American a few days after it was written. The song, as given below, is reproduced from the files of the American of 1814.



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

DEFENCE OF FORT M'HENRY.

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances.—A gentleman had left Baltimore, in a flag of truce for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet a friend of his who had been captured at Martborough —He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the Bay to the mouth of the Patuxent, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, which the General had boasted that he would carry in





